

REPORT OF THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, NGT, U.P, LUCKNOW

IN THE MATTER OF:-

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 1038/2018

**NEWS ITEM PUBLISHED IN "THE ASIAN AGE" AUTHORED BY SANJAY KAW
TITLED "CPCB TO RANK INDUSTRIAL UNITS ON POLLUTION LEVELS"**

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**UPDATED REPORT OF OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE IN COMPLIANCE OF ORDER OF
HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PASSED IN O.A. NO. 1038/2018 IN RE: NEWS
ITEM PUBLISHED IN "THE ASIAN AGE" AUTHORED BY SANJAY KAW TITLED "CPCB TO
RANK INDUSTRIAL UNITS ON POLLUTION LEVELS"**

I. INTRODUCTION

- The Hon'ble NGT dealing with the matter of O.A. No. 1038/2018 vide order dated 10.07.2019 considered the issue in regard to the remedial action against the polluting industries in the identified polluting industrial clusters. The Tribunal, vide order dated 13.12.2018, treated the news item published in "The Asian Age" dated 06.12.2018 authored by Mr. Sanjay Kaw titled "CPCB to rank industrial units on pollution levels" as an application in view of substantial question of environment which could be dealt with by the Tribunal under Sections 14, 15 and 20 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
- Purpose of economic development in any region is to provide opportunities for improved living by removing poverty and unemployment. While industrial development invariably creates more jobs in any region, such development has to be sustainable and compliant with the norms of environment. In absence of this awakening or tendency for monitoring, industrialization has led to environmental degradation on account of industrial pollution. It is imperative to ensure that steps are taken to check such pollution to uphold statutory norms. Adequate and effective pollution control methods are necessary.
- Dust, smoke, fume and toxic gas emissions occur as a result of highly polluting industries such as thermal power plants, coal mines, cement, sponge iron, steel and ferro-alloys, petroleum and chemicals unless right technology is used, and precaution taken. Industry specific clusters have not only become hazardous but also cause irreparable damage to our ecology and

environment, often breaching the environment's carrying capacity, adversely affecting public health.

- Ill effects of industrial pollution on the environment and public health are well acknowledged. This has made it necessary to strictly apply the principles of 'Sustainable Development' and permit any activity to be carried out without degrading the environment. The statutory scheme under the Air Act, the Water Act and the EPA Act provides for standards for air and water quality which must be maintained, and violation thereof is a criminal offence.
- The Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) was developed in 2009 by CPCB. It is an index to categorise the environment quality of industrial clusters. It captures details regarding air, water and land. On the basis of this index, CPCB had notified 88 industrial clusters as Polluted Industrial Areas (PIAs) which depending on the score were ranked as Critically Polluted Areas (CPA), Severely Polluted Areas (SPAs), and Other Polluted Areas (OPAs).
- The index was revised in 2016. Under the revised definition, the categorization was based on emissions (air pollutants), effluents (water pollutants), hazardous waste generated and consumption of resources. Categorization was done as red (>60 score), orange (41-59 score), green (21-40 score) and white (up to 20 score). The number of clusters increased from 88 to 100. CEPI is a warning tool by State Govts to understand the severity of pollution existing in an area and to formulate appropriate action plans.
- To identify the clusters of polluting industries CPCB has evaluated the CEPI in the year 2009-10. Based on the CEPI criterion, CPCB has identified 88 polluted industrial clusters (PICs) in 16 states in 2009-2010. In 2017-2018, the numbers of identified PICs in 21 states were increased from 88 to 100. The details of

the CEPI score ranges and the number of industrial clusters falling in each category are as follows:

CEPI Score	Category	Number of Industrial Clusters	
		2009-10	2017-18
70 and above	Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs)	43	38
60-70	Seriously Polluted Areas (SPAs)	32	31
Below 60	Other Polluted Areas (OPAs)	13	31
Total		88	100

- Out of 100 PICs identified in year 2017-2018, 13 were reported in UP. The CEPI Scores for Industrial Areas/Clusters identified in 2018 are as follows:

Table below shows the CEPI scores for industrial areas/ clusters descending order.

S. No.	Name of Polluted Industrial Areas (PIAs)	Air	Water	Land	CEPI Score	# Status of Environment
1.	Mathura	86.00	81.00	45.00	91.10	A _c _W _c _L _n
2.	Kanpur	66.00	85.00	45.00	89.46	A _c _W _c _L _n
3.	Moradabad	76.00	71.50	68.75	87.80	A _c _W _c _L _c
4.	Varanasi-Mirzapur	67.50	80.00	39.63	85.35	A _c _W _c _L _n
5.	Bulandsahar-Khurja	79.50	76.00	36.75	85.23	A _c _W _c _L _n
6.	Firozabad	76.00	72.00	32.50	81.62	A _c _W _c _L _n
7.	Gajraula Area	71.00	70.00	45.00	80.14	A _c _W _c _L _n
8.	Agra	60.00	66.88	47.00	76.22	A _c _W _c _L _n

9.	Ghaziabad	57.50	66.00	32.25	72.30	A _s _W _c _L _n
10.	Noida	59.75	62.75	27.00	68.76	A _s _W _c _L _n
11.	Meerut	52.00	65.00	6.00	66.09	A _s _W _c _L _n
12.	Aligarh	56.25	61.88	11.88	64.42	A _s _W _c _L _n
13.	Singrauli (UP & MP)	45.00	57.25	27.75	62.59	A _s _W _c _L _n

is presented in the alpha-numeric form stating the score along with the status of Air, Water and Land environment in terms of subscript as critical/ severe/ normal. A sub-index score of more than 60 shows a critical level of pollution in the respective environmental component, whereas a score between 50–60 shows a severe level of pollution with reference to the respective environmental component.

- Recently, a report published in Hindustan Times¹ entitled, “India recorded highest air pollution exposure globally in 2019” stated that India recorded the highest annual average PM 2.5 concentration exposure in the world last year, according to the State of Global Air 2020 (SOGA 2020) report.
- A report published in ALJAZZERA² entitled, “India has the world’s worst air pollution”. As per the report, seven of the world’s 10 worst polluted cities are in India with wider South Asia home to scores more blighted by dirty air.
- According to a report published in Lancet³ entitled, “18% of Total Deaths in India in 2019 is due to Air Pollution” mentioned that the death rate from outdoor particulate air pollution has increased from 115% from 1990 to 2019. Further the report stated that air pollution is a major cause of premature

¹ [India recorded highest air pollution exposure globally in 2019: Report - india news - Hindustan Times](#)

² [India has the world’s worst air pollution: report | Environment News | Al Jazeera](#)

³ [1.67 Million Deaths Were Attributable to Air Pollution in India in 2019: Impact on Health and Economy \(thequint.com\)](#)

death and disease and is the largest environmental health threat globally. Studies from India have shown that short-term and long-term exposure are associated with disease burden and mortality.

- A news article published in The Times of India⁴ entitled, “Pollution India’s top risk factor for deaths, Air pollution kills 1.2L infants in India in 2019” stated that air pollution is now the fourth highest cause of death among all health risks, ranking just below high BP, tobacco use and poor diet. Further, the article mentioned about comprehensive analysis of air pollution’s global impact on the newborn, conducted by HEI, stating that outdoor and household particulate matter pollution contributed to the deaths of nearly 5,00,000 infants globally, including 1,16,000 infants in India, in their first month of life.

Innovative solutions to mitigate Air pollution:

- A study published in ACS News Service Weekly Press⁵ entitled, “Green plants reduce pollution on city streets up to eight times more than previously believed” concluded that judicious placement of grass, climbing ivy and other plants can reduce the concentration at street level of NO₂ by as much as 40 percent and PM by 60 percent, much more than previously believed.
- Plants and trees may be better and cheaper options than technology to mitigate air pollution says a report entitled, “How Plants Can Help You Tackle Air Pollution, Probably Better than Tech⁶”. The report is based on the research article published in Environmental Science and Technology, which found that

⁴ [‘Pollution India’s top risk factor for deaths’, Air Pollution kills 1.2L infants in India in 2019 | India News - Times of India \(indiatimes.com\)](#)

⁵ [Green plants reduce pollution on city streets up to eight times more than previously believed - American Chemical Society \(acs.org\)](#)

⁶ [How Plants Can Help You Tackle Air Pollution, Probably Better Than Tech \(ndtv.com\)](#)

adding plants and trees to the landscape near factories and other pollution sources could reduce air pollution by an average of 27%.

- A news article published in CIVIL ENGINEER⁷ entitled, “Vertical gardens in Mexico City to combat pollution” stated that in an effort to deal with high levels of air pollution and improve the city’s landscape, Mexico City is developing a project called ‘Via Verde’. In this project, around 60,000 m² of vertical gardens will be installed on more than 1000 pillars of a busy motorway, covering a distance of 27 km.
- A report published in BBC News⁸ entitled, “Growth of city trees can cut air pollution” stated that the average reduction of particulate matter near a tree was between 7% and 24%.
- The concept of “Urban Treehouse in Italy designed to eliminate Noise and Air pollution by over 150 trees” describes about a building designed in such a way that it is surrounded by living plants, including 150 trees that actually absorbs close to 200,000 liters of carbon dioxide an hour.
- The World’s First “FOREST CITY”, Liuzhou Forest City, is being developed by China to combat air pollution. Liuzhou Forest City will integrate over a 100 species of plants that will grow on the rooftops of skyscrapers and on apartment balconies. The design will stretch along the Liujiang River in Southern China for approximately 175 hectares. The city is expected to absorb nearly 10,000 tons of CO₂ and will produce around 900 tons of oxygen annually.

II. ORDERS ISSUED BY HON’BLE NGT

- **Vide order dated 13.12.2018**, the Hon’ble Tribunal noted the directions issued by CPCB under Section 18 of the Air Act and the Water Act to the SPCB

⁷ [Vertical gardens in Mexico City to combat pollution - TheCivilEngineer.org](#)

⁸ [Growth of city trees can cut air pollution, says report - BBC News](#)

of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Jharkhand, Haryana, Gujarat, Govt. of NCT Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Kerala, requiring continuous environmental quality monitoring in all CPAs and SPAs, installation of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS), Continuous Water Quality Monitoring Stations (CWQMS) for CEPI score evaluation as per revised formulae and to formulate their action plans before 15.06.2016. The polluting sources were required to be notified in public domain on websites, environmental quality data was also to be placed in public domain, State Governments were to notify the scaled maps of the industrial areas. The object of placing such data in public domain was to give warning for bringing the pollution levels within the prescribed limits. The polluted clusters were to be kept in mind for permitting setting up of further industries or expanding of the existing industries.

- In view of the above, the Tribunal directed all the State Pollution Control Boards/Committees (PCCs) to finalize time bound action plans within three months so as to bring all polluted industrial clusters within the safe parameters under the provisions of the Air Act and the Water Act. The SPCBs and CPCB were free to take coercive measures, including recovery of compensation for damages to the environment on 'Polluter Pays' principle and also to adopt precautionary measures on 'Precautionary' principle.
- **Vide order dated 10.07.2019**, the Hon'ble Tribunal dealt with the issue of remedial action against polluting industries in the identified polluting industrial clusters. The CPCB had carried out study of industrial clusters in the country with reference to the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) which includes weightages on nature of pollutants, ambient pollutant concentrations, receptors (number of people affected) and additional high-

risk element. On the basis of the above study in 2009-10, 88 industrial clusters were notified as Polluted Industrial Areas (PIAs). These PIAs were ranked as 'critically polluted area' (CPA), 'severely polluted area' (SPA) and 'other polluted areas' (OPAs), depending upon the CEPI scores of each of these industrial areas. The CEPI criteria was revised in 2016 and, based on the CEPI-2016 criteria, CPCB carried out further monitoring in the year 2017-18 where it was found that number of identified polluted industrial clusters went up to 100. The said number includes 38 critically polluted, 31 severely polluted and remaining 31 as other polluted areas.

- In view of the above, the Hon'ble Tribunal directed as follows:

"28. Accordingly, we direct the CPCB in coordination with all State PCBs/PCCs to take steps in exercise of statutory powers under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or any other law to prohibit operation of polluting activities in the said CPAs and SPAs within three months and furnish a compliance report to this Tribunal. The Central Pollution Control Board, in coordination with the State Boards/PCBs may make assessment of compensation to be recovered from the said polluting units for the period of last 5 years, taking into account the cost of restoration and cost of damage to the public health and environment and the deterrence element. The scale of deterrence may be related to the period and the frequency of defaults. Such other factors as may be found relevant may also be taken into account. No further industrial activities or expansion be allowed with regard to 'red' and 'orange' category units till the said areas are brought within the prescribed parameters or till carrying capacity of area is assessed and new units or expansion is found viable having regard to the carrying capacity of the

area and environmental norms. Pending assessment of compensation, interim compensation be recovered at the scale adopted by this Tribunal in the case of Vapi Industrial area as mentioned in para 22 above.

29. We further direct CPCB, with the assistance of SPCBs/PCCs or other experts, to compile information with regard to polluted industrial areas based on water pollution norms separately, air pollution norms separately and other pollution norm separately and notify such information on public domain within three months. On completing this exercise, action against identified individual polluters may be initiated on the same pattern on which direction have been issued in para 28 and furnish report to this Tribunal in this regard also, before the next date.

30. We direct the MoEF&CC to take steps for enforcement of action plan for improvement of the situation.

32. It is made clear that white and green or non-polluting industries which are not causing any pollution will not be affected by this order except that the parameters thereof may be monitored with a view to see that under the garb of label of white/green or otherwise, the polluting activity is not continued.”

- **Vide order dated 19.08.2019**, the Hon’ble Tribunal observed that current CEPI framework may need to be reviewed. CEPI score is to be used as a warning tool for formulating an action plan to restore environment quality. MoEF&CC will require six months for policy framework and one year for implementation and till then ban on expansion/setting up new industries may be kept in abeyance.
- In this regard, the Hon’ble Tribunal directed inter alia to identify the particular industrial units in the said PIAs that are causing pollution, particularly those units which fall under the ‘red’ and ‘orange’ category and take action against

them by way of closing the polluting activity, initiating prosecution and assessing and recovering compensation. Further the Hon'ble Tribunal also directed that No further industrial activities or expansion be allowed with regard to 'red' and 'orange' category units till the said areas are brought within the prescribed parameters or till carrying capacity of area is assessed and new units or expansion is found viable having regard to the carrying capacity of the area and environmental norms.

- **Vide order dated 14.11.2019**, the Hon'ble Tribunal noted the mechanism circulated by CPCB in regard to environmental management of CPAs and SPAs and the mitigation measures proposed. The Hon'ble Tribunal, further, noted that while every mitigation measures must be taken, this cannot be ground not to take any legal action for violation of law. The status report does not refer to compliance of directions for taking coercive measures for enforcement of the Air Act, the Water Act and the EPA Act by prohibiting operation of polluting activities and assessing and recovering compensation on 'Polluter Pays' principle, including interim compensation of which scale was specified in the said order.
- Further, the Hon'ble Tribunal observed that the data compiled so far shows increasing trend of air, water and soil pollution, meaningful action must result in reversing such trend and the violators of law cannot be allowed to have a free run at the core of environment and public health. Inaction by the statutory authorities is also at the cost of Rule of Law which is the mandate of the Constitution and is necessary for meaningful enforcement of legitimate constitutional rights of citizens and basic duty of a welfare State under the Constitution.
- In view of the above, the Hon'ble Tribunal directed SPCBs/PCCs to take meaningful actions and furnish the action taken report showing the number

of identified polluters in polluted industrial areas mentioned above, the extent of closure of polluting activities, the extent of environmental compensation recovered, the cost of restoration of the damage to the environment of the said areas, otherwise there will be no meaningful environmental governance. CPCB was also directed to revise its mechanism for expansion and new activities by red and orange category of industries in critically/ severely polluted areas consistent with the spirit of the earlier orders of this Tribunal and principles of environmental law to bring down the pollution load and ensure that activities do not further add to such load.

III. MINUTES OF MEETING BY OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, NGT

The Oversight committee constituted by Hon'ble NGT held a meeting with concerned administrative officers on 04.08.2020 and 14.12.2020. Various issues as pointed out in the orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal were discussed and status of the action taken by the concerned authorities was reviewed.

The highlights of the meetings are as follows:

- CEO, UPPCB informed that action plan for 11 CEPI areas has been submitted to Hon'ble NGT. The action plan for 2 CEPI areas (Mathura and Aligarh) is under preparation and will be submitted within next 15 days.
- A total of 2921 industries are not complying with the Environmental Standards. Prosecutions have been filed against 172. Closure directions have been issued against the 611 units. 4 units have been convicted for non-compliance by the Court.
- A total of 44 CAAQMS must be installed in non-attainment cities. Out of these, 18 are already installed and operational. While, 20 CAAQMS

are proposed to be installed for which the technical bid has been finalized and financial bid is open. The installation of these 20 CAAQMS will be completed by February 2021.

- Out of Rs. 6422.59 Lakhs EC imposed on industries; 974.35 Lakhs has been recovered so far.
- A complete status (including ETP and Air pollution status) of separate units which are individually causing air and water pollution is being prepared which will be completed by 31st December 2020.

The detailed Minutes of Meeting is annexed as **Annexure-I** and **Annexure-II**.

IV. COMPLIANCE STATUS OF UPPCB

UPPCB submitted a compliance report dated 18.12.2020 mentioning the following:

Issue: Recovery of Environmental Compensation.

Action taken: EC of Rs. 6422.59 lakh has been imposed on defaulter industries/OPAs. Show-cause notices have been issued for EC of total of Rs. 10825.26 Lakh. Out of which EC of Rs. 826.81 has been realized.

- As per latest information further EC of Rs. 2,45,050,250 has been imposed against 408 defaulters out of which Rs. 2,08,97,200 has been realized, totaling recovery of EC to Rs. 10,35,78,200 so far.

Issue: Action Taken against erring industries/Non-Complying units which are located either in CPAs/SPAs or within 5 km from the boundary of CPA/SPA.

Action taken: A total of 408 non-compliant industries are located either in CPAs/SPAs or within 5 km from the boundary of CPA/SPA in the State of UP.

- Environmental compensation of Rs. 24,50,50,250 has been imposed on these units out of which Rs. 20897200 has been recovered.

- Closure orders have been issued against 189 units and show-cause notices have been issued against 135 units.
- Prosecution has been filed against 17 units.

Issue: Status of installation of CAAQMS in CPAs/SPA.

Action taken: Ambient Air Quality is being monitored through 18 CAAQMS in 9 CPAs/SPAs apart from 40 manual monitoring stations in 13 CPAs/SPAs.

- Presently, CAAQMS is not available in 4 CPAs/SPAs, namely, Mathura, Firozabad, Gajraula and Aligarh.
- As per norms there is a gap of 26 CAAQMS in 9 CPAs/SPAs, out of which 12 CAQMS are proposed to be installed by June 2021 under NCAP/50:50. Further 32 CAAQMS are installed in CPSU/industry.

Issue: Action taken against untapped drains.

Action taken: In Moradabad, U.P. Jal Nigam has tapped 5 drains out of 14 and 7 drains will be tapped up to December 2020. Rest 2 drains will be tapped up to January 2021.

- In Mathura, Nagar Nigam Mathura –Vrindavan is doing Bioremediation work with the help of M/s Zenex Infra. 40 MLD STP is being established in Masani and CETP upgradation work is also under progress.
- In Mirzapur and Chunar, 10 drains are tapped out of 41 drains. Bioremediation in rest 31 untapped drains done by U.P Jal Nigam/Local Bodies during Kumbha.
- Tapping of drains has been proposed In Sikandrabad and Khurza also.

Issue: Latest Status of identification of units other than those covered by PIAs which are individually causing air, water and other pollution

Action taken: As per the compliance report the latest status is as follows:

District	No. of Industries against which actions have been taken	Action
Ghaziabad	1141	Demolished/Sealed/Electricity disconnected
Moradabad	106	Closure order issued
Sonbhadra (Singrauli)	81	Closure orders against 64 units (43 brick kiln & 21 Stone Crusher) and show cause notices against 17 units (16 brick kiln & 1 Stone Crusher) have been issued. Apart from above prosecution against 10 kiln has been lodged in special court.
Kanpur	19	Closed/Demolished/Sealed/Electricity disconnected)
Meerut	34	Closed/Demolished/Sealed/Electricity disconnected)
Total	354	

Issue: Status of Action plan for each CPA/SPA

Action taken: Out of 13 CPAs/SPAs, action plan for 11 has been submitted. The action plan for 2 areas (i.e. Mathura and Aligarh) is under preparation.

Issue: Assessment of Carrying capacity of CPAs/SPAs.

Action taken: In Ghaziabad, detailed Source Apportionment study along with carrying capacity has been done by IIT Delhi.

- Rapid Study of Source Apportionment and Carrying Capacity has been awarded to IIT Kanpur in March 2020 which would be conducting carrying capacities in both for CEPI areas and NAC cities.

- IIT Kanpur will submit the report by December 2020 but no report has been received as of now.

V. SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE STATUS BY UPPCB

S. No.	Issues/points of discussions	Compliance status
1.	Submission of Action plan for 13 CEPI areas	<p>Partially complied</p> <p>Out of 13 CPAs/SPAs, action plan for 11 has been submitted. The action plan for 2 areas (i.e. Mathura and Aligarh) is under preparation.</p>
2.	Assessment of carrying capacity of 13 CEPI areas	<p>Partially complied</p> <p>Rapid Study of Source Apportionment and Carrying Capacity has been awarded to IIT Kanpur in March 2020 which would be conducting carrying capacities in both for CEPI areas and NAC cities.</p> <p>IIT Kanpur will submit the report by December 2020 but no report has been received as of now.</p>
3.	Status of identification of polluting units which are individually causing air and water pollution	<p>Partially complied</p> <p>As per the compliance status, a total of 354 such industries have been identified in 5 districts of UP.</p>
4.	Status of Red and Orange category industries/other polluting activities in 13 CPAs and SPAs and within 5 km from the boundary of CPA/SPA in the State	<p>Complied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 1649 units are in the Red category in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Out of 1649 industrial units falling in the Red category, 484 industrial units are non-compliant with the Environmental Standards. • A total of 2789 units are in the Orange category. Out of which, 2434 small, 321 medium and 34 are large scale units are operational. Under the orange category,

		363 units are non-compliant with the Environmental Standards.
5.	Action taken against defaulter industries	<p>Partially complied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 408 non-compliant industries are located either in CPAs/SPAs or within 5 km from the boundary of CPA/SPA in the State of UP. • Environmental compensation of Rs. 24,50,50,250 has been imposed on these units out of which Rs. 20897200 has been recovered. • Closure orders have been issued against 189 units and show-cause notices have been issued against 135 units. • Prosecution has been filed against 17 units.
6.	Status of Environmental Compensation imposed and recovered	<p>Partially complied</p> <p>Environmental compensation of Rs. 24,50,50,250 has been imposed on these units out of which Rs. 20897200 has been recovered.</p>
7.	Status of installation of CAAQMS in non-attainment cities	<p>Partially complied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently, CAAQMS is not available in 4 CPAs/SPAs, namely, Mathura, Firozabad, Gajraula and Aligarh. • As per norms there is a gap of 26 CAAQMS in 9 CPAs/SPAs, out of which 12 CAAQMS are proposed to be installed by June 2021 under NCAP/50:50. Further 32 CAAQMS are installed in CPSU/industry.
8.	Status of non-complying STPs	<p>Not complied</p> <p>EC of Rs. 15.75 had been imposed on 3 non-complying STPs which has not been recovered yet.</p>
9.	Action taken against untapped drains.	<p>Partially complied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Moradabad, U.P. Jal Nigam has tapped 5 drains out of 14 and 7 drains

		<p>will be tapped up to December 2020. Rest 2 drains will be tapped up to January 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Mathura, Nagar Nigam Mathura – Vrindavan is doing Bioremediation work with the help of M/s Zenex Infra. 40 MLD STP is being established in Masani and CETP upgradation work is also under progress. • In Mirzapur and Chunar, 10 drains are tapped out of 41 drains. Bioremediation in rest 31 untapped drains done by U.P Jal Nigam/Local Bodies during Kumbha. • Tapping of drains has been proposed In Sikandrabad and Khurja also.
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VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above, we recommend as follows:

1. For all the industries located in red category with air pollution problem, effective fugitive emission control measures, transportation of materials by rail/conyers belt, increase in green belt cover, use of cleaner fuel and continuous emission monitoring system may be attempted. For all the industries located in red category with water pollution problem, detailed water harvesting plan, continuous effluent monitoring systems, ZLD discharge, and water reuse/recycling may be attempted.
2. As far as granting permission of expansion of industrial activities in CPAs/SPAs is concerned, UPPCB may be directed to conduct the carrying capacity study of all 13 CPAs/SPAs immediately and until found to be viable, a notification may be issued to impose ban on all such units in these areas.
3. CEPI regime has been continuing for the past 10 years. If with all the action plans and mitigation measures, these areas still remain in critically polluted category,

then it certainly reflects badly on the quality of enforcement. It cannot solely be the responsibility of Pollution Control Boards. There are more than 17 departments which need to take integrated measures to control pollution in these areas. Norms need to be backed by schemes; e.g. ground water shortage cannot be controlled only by restricting extraction of water. The State Government needs to bring surface water from outside and also augment the supply through water harvesting and water recycling schemes. Similarly, the areas where the problem of air pollution due to pet coke/coal burning is there, subsidy on CNG needs to be provided by the State. For Textile plants, where small boilers are using polluting fuels, there has to be a provision by the State Government for Centralized Steam Plants. CEPI so far has not been very effective. For increasing its effectiveness, there needs to be dual activities - augmenting resources through State Government schemes and increasing enforcement and accountability. A framework needs to be developed whereby clear cut annual targets and accountability of concerned authorities is fixed, only then such schemes would be successful. Chief Secretary UP be directed to prepare an interdepartmental action plan for pollution abatement in CEPI areas on the above lines and submit it to Hon NGT in next three months.

4. It was mentioned that new units in CEPI areas in red and orange category are being set up based on MoEF&CC guidelines and the UPPCB norms notified thereupon. The Committee feels that no new units/no expansion of existing units should be allowed in any CEPI area without verifying the carrying capacity of that area through carrying capacity studies.
5. As far as environmental compensation is concerned, UPPCB is facing problems especially from urban local bodies and public utilities. Closure of these public utilities is not a solution. Withdrawal of consent to operate may create a public

order issue. In such cases, some mechanism has to be worked out for realization of recovery from public utilities.

6. A detailed water plan may be in-scripted in these CEPI areas in which water harvesting schemes and planning for reuse of treated water must be compulsory.
7. A very significant element of entire scheme would be awareness and involvement of the stakeholders. In Sahibabad, there is a group of 18 industrial units who are practising self-environment management and doing well as far as pollution abatement measures are concerned. Such kind of self-environment management groups need to be promoted. A massive campaign needs to be launched by the State Government for making all the industrialists aware of the environmental constraints and the proposed abatement measures.

Proposed Recommendations:

1. Environmental compensation of Rs. 24,50,50,250 has been imposed on 408 non-compliant industries, out of which Rs. 2,08,97,200 has been recovered. The State PCB may be directed to take necessary actions and recover imposed EC as per the Rules.
2. As far as Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index is concerned, a total of 43 industrial clusters have been identified by CPCB as “Critically Polluted” (having CEPI score greater than 60) in India. Such high number of polluting industrial clusters in the country reflects the poor implementation status of action plans and mitigation measures by the concerned authorities. The CPCB and SPCB may be directed to develop a framework for the authorities implementing the action plans with clear targets and fixation of accountability.
3. In order to prevent the pollution overload in all the industrial clusters, the State PCB may be directed to complete the source apportionment and carrying capacity studies without any further delay.
4. As far as compliance status of STPs are concerned, UPPCB had imposed an EC of Rs. 15.75 on 3 non-compliant STPs. The SPCB may be directed to take necessary actions in this regard.
5. With regard to installation of CAAQMSs in the non-attainment cities, 4 CPAs/SPAs, i.e. Mathura, Gajraula, Aligarh and Firozabad, CAAQMSs has yet not

been installed. Further, as per norms there is a gap of 26 CAAQMS in 9 CPAs/SPAs, out of which 12 CAAQMS are proposed to be installed by June 2021. The SPCB may be directed to expedite the process of installation and complete the work in time bound manner.

6. With regard to tapping of drains, in Moradabad, 05 drains are tapped out of 14, while in Mirzapur and Chunar, 10 drains are tapped out of 41 till date. UP Jal Nigam may be directed to expedite the process of tapping of untapped drains or as an interim measure ensure the Bioremediation of these untapped drains without any further delay.
7. There needs to be effective enforcement of Solid Waste Management Rules, Municipal Solid Waste Rules, Hazardous waste management Rules and Biomedical waste management Rules in CPAs/SPAs. As far as Municipal Solid Waste Facility/Dump Sites are concerned, 6 out of 10 facilities are not complying with environmental standards. There is a 'see and do' policy in the State. However, action so far taken either in terms of closure or in terms of prosecution, is not satisfactory. Out of the 3 Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities in CPAs/SPAs, 2 are not complying with the environmental standards, but no action has so far been taken. UPPCB may be directed to take immediate action against errant CBWTFs as per the legal provisions. The erring officer must be held responsible for this negligence and disciplinary actions must be held against the erring officer.
8. In all the CPAs/SPAs, other than tech, ecofriendly approaches such as Urban Treehouse and Vertical Gardens may be undertaken to reduce the extent of air pollution. The SPCB/concerned authorities may be directed to implement such strategies based on Mexico and China model.
9. The committee also recommends that in future all the plans of high rise buildings be passed only where the provision of roof top greenery is included. It is also recommended that existing high-rise buildings be also directed to develop such roof top greenery on each tower of their project in a phased manner.
10. The State PCB may also be directed to collaborate with research institutes to explore the applications and usefulness of different plant species in reducing the air pollution in the affected areas.
11. Industries may be directed to plant such species in and around their premises that have efficiency reduce the toxic gases/pollutants released by them to reduce air pollution.

12. Researches/experiments may be promoted to study/explore the avenues of using plants in reducing the impacts of air pollution.
13. Researches may also be promoted to develop surfaces using plants, on the concept of moss wall, which is capable of absorbing particulate matter, black carbon and dust thereby acting as a sink for pollution.

The Member Secretary, UPPCB is directed to send this report to the Registrar General, National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi for placing the same before the Hon'ble Tribunal with a copy to the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh for necessary action. The report also be uploaded on the website of the Committee.

11-01-2021

11-01-2021

X Anup Chandra Pandey

Dr Anup Chandra Pandey
Member, Oversight Committee
Signed by: ANUP CHANDRA PANDEY

X SVS Rathore

Justice SVS Rathore
Chairman, Oversight Committee
Signed by: SURENDRA VIKRAM SINGH RATHORE

January 11, 2021

Annexures: As above

Please visit our website: oscngt.upsdc.gov.in for more information.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF NGT OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, UP LUCKNOW HELD ON 04.08.2020 AT 11-00 A.M IN OA NO. 1038 OF 2017 IN RE: NEWS ITEM PUBLISHED "THE ASIAN AGE" AUTHORED BY SANJAY KAW TITLED 'CPCB TO RANK INDUSTRIAL UNITS ON POLLUTION LEVELS'

(ORGANISED WITH THE HELP OF NIC THROUGH VIDEO-CONFERENCING)

**Present: Hon'ble Mr Justice SVS Rathore, Chairman, and
Dr Anup Chandra Pandey, Member.**

Other dignitaries present:

1. Shri Sanjay Yadav, Special Secretary, Urban Development Department
2. Shri Ashish Tiwari, Member Secretary, UPPCB
3. Dr DK Soni, Additional Director, CPCB
4. Shri Sandeep Chandra, Chief Engineer, UPSIDA Kanpur

The Oversight Committee reviewed the progress of control of pollution in identified polluted industrial clusters in UP in compliance of the orders of Hon'ble NGT dated 14.11.2019 in O.A. No. 1038 of 2018. This meeting was held in continuation of the earlier meeting of the Oversight Committee held on 11.02.2020. The point-wise compliance is as follows:

Compliance Status

S. No	Issue	Current Status	Compliance Status
1.	Status of Red and Orange category industries/other polluting activities in 13 CPAs and SPAs and within 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 1649 IPAs/OPAs are reported in the Red category in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Out of which, 1392 small, 150 medium and 107 large scale IPAs/OPAs are operational. Out of a total of 1649 IPAs/OPAs falling in the Red category, 484 IPAs/OPAs were non-compliant with the Environmental Standards. 	Partially complied

	Km from the boundary of CPA/SPA in the State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2789 IPAs/OPAs were reported in the Orange category. Out of which, 2434 Small, 321 medium and 34 are Large scale IPAs/OPAs are operational. Under the orange category, 363 IPAs/OPAs were non-compliant with the Environmental Standards. • Out of 55 STPs, 14 STPs are not complying with the environmental standards. Out of 55 E-Waste facilities, 24 E-Waste facilities are non-compliant and 4 have been closed. • The details of 2921 IPAs/OPAs non-complying with the Environmental Standards are as follows: <table border="1" data-bbox="533 779 1141 1182"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="533 779 619 898">SL No.</th> <th data-bbox="619 779 975 898">IPAs/OPAs</th> <th data-bbox="975 779 1141 898">Numbers of IPAs/OPAs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="533 898 619 943">1</td> <td data-bbox="619 898 975 943">Industries</td> <td data-bbox="975 898 1141 943">847</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="533 943 619 987">2</td> <td data-bbox="619 943 975 987">Construction Activities</td> <td data-bbox="975 943 1141 987">1878</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="533 987 619 1032">3</td> <td data-bbox="619 987 975 1032">Garbage Burning</td> <td data-bbox="975 987 1141 1032">106</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="533 1032 619 1137">4</td> <td data-bbox="619 1032 975 1137">CEPT/STP/E-Waste/MSW facilities/CBWTF/HCFs</td> <td data-bbox="975 1032 1141 1137">90</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="533 1137 619 1182"></td> <td data-bbox="619 1137 975 1182">Total</td> <td data-bbox="975 1137 1141 1182">2921</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SL No.	IPAs/OPAs	Numbers of IPAs/OPAs	1	Industries	847	2	Construction Activities	1878	3	Garbage Burning	106	4	CEPT/STP/E-Waste/MSW facilities/CBWTF/HCFs	90		Total	2921	
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	Total	2921																			
2.	Action taken against the defaulter industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per the compliance report of UPPCB, there are 9539 IPAs/OPAs in the State. Out of 9539 IPAs/OPAs, 2921 IPAs/OPAs are not complying with the Environmental Standards. Prosecutions have been filed against 165. Closure directions have been issued against the 611 IPAs/OPAs. 4 IPAs/OPAs have been convicted due to non-compliance. 	Partially complied																		
3.	Status of Environmental Compensation imposed and recovered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of total 9539 industries/other polluting activities, 2921 are not complying with the environmental norms in 05 years. EC of Rs. 6422.59 lakh has been imposed on defaulter industries/OPAs. Out of which, Rs.826.81 lakh has been recovered so far. Show cause notices have been issued for EC of total of Rs. 10825.26 lakh. 	Partially complied																		
4.	Status of installation of CAAQMS in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In non-attainment cities, Ambient Air Quality is being monitored through 17 	Partially complied																		

	non-attainment cities	CAAQMS in 9 CPAs/SPAs and 40 manual monitoring stations in 13 CPAs/SPAs. Presently, CAAQMS is not available in 4 CPAs/SPAs, namely, Mathura, Firozabad, Gajraula and Aligarh.	
5.	Status of polluted river stretches in the State of Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The river water quality has improved in 6 CPAs/SPAs, namely, Mathura, Kanpur, Varanasi, Gajraula, Ghaziabad and Meerut while quality has decreased in 4 CPAs/SPAs, viz. Moradabad, Agra, Noida and Singrauli. 3 STPs of total capacity of 24.25 MLD found non-complying with norms and have been imposed with EC of Rs. 15.75 lakh. 	Partially complied

2. Action Plans: Member Secretary, UPPCB mentioned that preliminary drafts for all action plans for the 13 CEPI areas are ready. They are being revised. They would be filing the action plans in two weeks' time before the Hon'ble NGT/CPCB

3. Carrying Capacity Studies: As far as carrying capacity is concerned, he mentioned that in 11 out of 13 CEPI areas, carrying capacity study has been awarded to IIT, Kanpur itself in March, 2020 which would be conducting carrying capacities in both for CEPI areas and NAC cities. They have informed that report would be submitted in October, 2020. Two CEPI areas, viz, Aligarh and Mathura have so far not been covered. Carrying capacity studies would be awarded for both these industrial areas in the next fifteen days. UPSIDA has been requested to support UPPCB in this endeavour.

4. Establishment of New Units in PIAs : Member Secretary, UPPCB mentioned that they are following a very strict regimen as far as permission for expansion of existing units or installation of new units in Red and Orange categories in these areas is concerned. MOEF has given detailed guidelines in this regard and UPPCB has notified norms based on those guidelines for new units/expansion of existing units in these areas keeping into consideration all the environmental parameters.

5. Interim EC on Vapi Pattern: Member Secretary, UPPCB also mentioned that the CPCB has notified the Environment Compensation Scheme for CEPI areas and the environmental compensation on the units is being levied based on that Scheme, hence interim compensation based on VAPI pattern is not been calculated.

6. Separate lists of Polluters under Water Act and Air Act : Member Secretary UPPCB mentioned that separate list of polluters for Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, have been prepared and they will be notified in a couple of days.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(a) CEPI regime has been continuing for the past 10 years. If with all the action plans and mitigation measures, these areas still remain in critically polluted category, then it certainly reflects badly on the quality of enforcement. It cannot solely be the responsibility of Pollution Control Boards. There are more than 17 departments which need to take integrated measures to control pollution in these areas. Norms need to be backed by schemes, e.g. ground water shortage cannot be controlled only by restricting extraction of water. The State Government needs to bring surface water from outside and also augment the supply through water harvesting and water recycling schemes. Similarly, the areas where the problem of air pollution due to pet coke/coal burning is there, subsidy on CNG needs to be provided by the State. For Textile plants, where small boilers are using polluting fuels, there has to be a provision by the State Government for Centralized Steam Plants. CEPI so far has not been very effective. For increasing its effectiveness, there needs to be dual activities - augmenting resources through State Government schemes and increasing enforcement and accountability. A framework needs to be developed whereby clear cut annual targets and accountability of concerned authorities is fixed, only then such schemes would be successful. Chief Secretary UP be directed to prepare an

interdepartmental action plan for pollution abatement in CEPI areas on the above lines and submit it to Hon NGT in next three months.

(b) It was mentioned that new units in CEPI areas in red and orange category are being set up based on MoEF&CC guidelines and the UPPCB norms notified thereupon. The Committee feels that no new units/no expansion of existing units should be allowed in any CEPI area without verifying the carrying capacity of that area through carrying capacity studies.

(c) The long term plans of these CEPI areas compulsorily must have a detailed water plan in which water harvesting plans and reuse of treated water plans are mandatory.

(d) A very important component of entire scheme would be awareness and involvement of the stakeholders. In Sahibabad, there is a group of 18 industrial units who are practising self-environment management and doing well as far as pollution abatement measures are concerned. Such kind of self-environment management groups need to be promoted. A massive campaign needs to be launched by the State Government for making all the industrialists aware of the environmental constraints and the proposed abatement measures.

(e) The UPPCB is facing problems as far as recovery of environmental compensation is concerned, especially from urban local bodies and public utilities. Closure of these public utilities is not a solution. Withdrawal of consent to operate may create a public order issue. In such cases, some mechanism has to be worked out for realisation of recovery from public utilities.

04-08-2020

04-08-2020

X Anup Chandra Pandey

Dr Anup Chandra Pandey
Member, Oversight Committee
Signed by: ANUP CHANDRA PANDEY

X SVS Rathore

Justice SVS Rathore
Chairman, Oversight Committee
Signed by: SURENDRA VIKRAM SINGH RATHORE

August 04, 2020

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Meeting No. 75

**MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, NGT UP LUCKNOW,
HELD ON 14.12.2020 AT 11:00 A.M IN OA NO. 1038/2018 : NEWS ITEM
PUBLISHED IN "THE ASIAN AGE" AUTHORED BY SANJAY KAW TITLED "CPCB TO
RANK INDUSTRIAL UNITS ON POLLUTION LEVELS ORGANIZED WITH THE HELP OF
NIC THROUGH VIDEO-CONFERENCING**

Present: **Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.V.S Rathore, Chairman**
 Hon'ble Dr Anup Chandra Pandey, Member

Other dignitaries present:

1. Shri Ashish Tiwari, Member Secretary, UPPCB
2. Shri Sandeep Chandra, UPSIDA
3. Dr. D. K. Soni, Additional Director, CPCB, Lucknow
4. Shri Ajay Sharma, CEO UPPCB
5. Shri Vivek Roy, CEO, UPPCB
6. Shri Anil Mathur, Regional Officer, UPPCB, Kanpur Nagar

Meeting was held as scheduled

Various issues as pointed out in the orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal dated 14.11.2019, passed in **OA No 1038/2018 : News Item published in "The Asian Age" authored by Sanjay Kaw titled "CPCB to rank industrial units on pollution levels** were discussed and status of the action taken by the concerned authorities in compliance of the orders was reviewed.

The question for consideration is remedial action for control of pollution in identified polluted industrial clusters in compliance of earlier order of Hon'ble

NGT dated 10.07.2019 requiring the statutory authorities to take action by way of closure, prosecution and recovery of compensation from identified polluters in polluted industrial clusters. Based on the data with regard to pollution, the areas are ranked as ‘critically polluted area’ (CPA), ‘severely polluted area’ (SPA) and ‘other polluted areas’ (OPAs). The Tribunal had directed the Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees (PCBs/PCCs) to finalize time-bound action plan to bring all the Polluted Industrial Areas (PIAs) within safe parameters as per the Air Act, the Water Act and the EPA Act.

The Hon’ble Tribunal had directed that law required prohibiting polluting activities to protect environment and public health. The Hon’ble Tribunal also directed that violation of law cannot be ignored and regulatory authorities must take actions against such polluters including initiating prosecution and recovery of compensation. Industrial areas/clusters have been organized as per CEPI scores in descending order showing the polluted area therein.

Point-wise decisions taken by the Committee in the matter are as follows:

S. No.	Issues/points of discussions	Decisions taken by the Committee
1.	Submission of Action plan for 13 CEPI areas	<p>CEO, UPPCB informed that action plan for 11 CEPI areas has been submitted to Hon’ble NGT.</p> <p>The action plan for 2 CEPI areas (Mathura and Aligarh) is under preparation and will be submitted within next 15 days.</p> <p>The Committee directed UPPCB to</p>

		submit a copy of action plan to the Oversight Committee for the 11 CEPI areas.
2.	Assessment of carrying capacity of 13 CEPI areas	CEO, UPPCB informed that carrying capacity study of all 13 CEPIs is being performed by IIT Kanpur and reports for all the 13 CEPIs will be compiled and submitted by 31 st December 2020. The Committee directed UPPCB to submit the report to the Hon'ble Tribunal and Oversight Committee.
3.	Status of identification of polluting units which are individually causing air and water pollution	CEO, UPPCB informed that a complete status (including ETP and Air pollution status) of separate units which are individually causing air and water pollution is being prepared which will be completed by 31 st December 2020. The Committee directed UPPCB to submit the status report to the Hon'ble Tribunal and Oversight Committee.
4.	Status of Red and Orange category industries/other polluting activities in 13 CPAs and SPAs and within 5 km from the boundary of CPA/SPA in the State	CEO, UPPCB informed that a total of 1649 units are in the Red category in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Out of 1649 industrial units falling in the Red category, 484 industrial units are non-compliant with the Environmental Standards. Further, he informed that a total of 2789 units are in the Orange category. Out of which, 2434 small, 321 medium and 34 are large scale units are operational. Under the orange category,

		363 units are non-compliant with the Environmental Standards.
5.	Action taken against defaulter industries	CEO, UPPCB informed that 2921 industries are not complying with the Environmental Standards. Prosecutions have been filed against 172. Closure directions have been issued against the 611 units. 4 units have been convicted for non-compliance by the Court. The Committee directed UPPCB to submit the report in this regard.
6.	Status of Environmental Compensation imposed and recovered	CEO, UPPCB informed that out of Rs. 6422.59 Lakhs EC imposed on industries; 974.35 Lakhs has been recovered so far.
7.	Status of installation of CAAQMS in non-attainment cities	CEO, UPPCB informed that as per the guidelines of CPCB, a total of 44 CAAQMS must be installed in non-attainment cities. Out of these, 18 are already installed and operational. While, 20 CAAQMS are proposed to be installed for which the technical bid has been finalized and financial bid is open. The installation of these 20 CAAQMS will be completed by February 2021. Further, Member Secretary, UPPCB informed that they along with CPCB are working on integration of CAAQMS already installed in different industries into National database. There are 50 such CAAQMS that shall be connected with the national network for which approval of CPCB has already

		been received.
8.	Status of non-complying STPs	MS, UPPCB informed that the EC imposed on STPs for Rs. 15.75 Lakhs has not been recovered so far. A conditional consent was given to operate these STPs for three months (01.10.2020 to 31.12.2020) provided they pay the EC imposed.

14-12-2020

14-12-2020

X Anup Chandra Pandey

Dr Anup Chandra Pandey
Member, Oversight Committee
Signed by: ANUP CHANDRA PANDEY

X SVS Rathore

Justice SVS Rathore
Chairman, Oversight Committee
Signed by: SURENDRA VIKRAM SINGH RATHORE

December 14, 2020

Please visit our website: ***oscngt.upsdc.gov.in*** for more information.

Status regarding Points of Discussion for the VC dated 14-12-2020 O.A. No. 1038/2018 in re: News Items published in “The Asian Age” Authored by Sanjay Kaw Titled “CPCB to Rank Industrial Units” on Pollution Levels”

Sr. No.	Agenda Points	Status																																																																													
1	Recovery of Environmental Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of total 9539 industries/other polluting activities, 2921 are not complying with the environmental norms in 05 years. EC of Rs. 6422.59 lakh has been imposed on defaulter industries/OPAs. Show cause notices have been issued for EC of total of Rs. 10825.26 Lakh. Out of which EC of Rs. 826.81 had been realized. As per latest information further EC of Rs. 2,45,050,250 has been imposed against 408 defaulters out of which Rs. 2,08,97,200 has been realized, totalling recovery of EC to R. 10,35,78,200 (Rs. Ten Crore Thirtyfive lakh Seventy eight thousand two hundred) so far. • Outstanding EC recovery mechanism involves refusal/withdrawal of Consent to Operate along with recovery of EC as arrears of land revenue by way of attachment of properties in case of EC default. 																																																																													
2	Action Taken against erring industries/Non-Complying units which are located either in CPAs/SPAs or within 5 KM from the boundary of CPA/SPA	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="443 925 496 1122">Sr. no</th> <th data-bbox="496 925 778 1122">CPA/SPA</th> <th data-bbox="778 925 906 1122">No. of non compliant industries</th> <th data-bbox="906 925 1082 1122">EC imposed Rs.</th> <th data-bbox="1082 925 1217 1122">EC Recovered</th> <th data-bbox="1217 925 1334 1122">Closure order/ SC Notice</th> <th data-bbox="1334 925 1485 1122">Legal Action/Prosecution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Sikandrabad & Khurza</td> <td>22</td> <td>43,33,1500</td> <td>4056000</td> <td>22</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Aligarh</td> <td>21</td> <td>1,50,000</td> <td>150000</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Noida</td> <td>01</td> <td>--</td> <td>568000</td> <td>01</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Singrauli (Sonbhadra/ Mirzapur)</td> <td>03</td> <td></td> <td>5682000</td> <td>03</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Kanpur Nagar</td> <td>220</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>106-Closer 114-SC</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td>Meerut</td> <td>13</td> <td>2,70,61000</td> <td>2416200</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.</td> <td>Ghaziabad</td> <td>118</td> <td>1,28,73,750</td> <td>825000</td> <td>Closure -45 SC-21</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.</td> <td>Moradabad</td> <td>02</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>02 Closed (3 Plastic units out of them 2 are closed and 1 complying).</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.</td> <td>Bijnaur</td> <td>08</td> <td>16,16,34000</td> <td>7200000</td> <td>--</td> <td>06</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>408</td> <td>24,50,50,250</td> <td>20897200</td> <td>324</td> <td>17</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. no	CPA/SPA	No. of non compliant industries	EC imposed Rs.	EC Recovered	Closure order/ SC Notice	Legal Action/Prosecution	1.	Sikandrabad & Khurza	22	43,33,1500	4056000	22	--	2.	Aligarh	21	1,50,000	150000	10	11	3.	Noida	01	--	568000	01	--	4.	Singrauli (Sonbhadra/ Mirzapur)	03		5682000	03		5.	Kanpur Nagar	220	--	--	106-Closer 114-SC		6.	Meerut	13	2,70,61000	2416200	--	--	7.	Ghaziabad	118	1,28,73,750	825000	Closure -45 SC-21	--	8.	Moradabad	02	--	--	02 Closed (3 Plastic units out of them 2 are closed and 1 complying).		9.	Bijnaur	08	16,16,34000	7200000	--	06		Total	408	24,50,50,250	20897200	324	17
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3	Status of installation of CAAQMS in CPAs/SPA	Ambient Air Quality is being monitored through 18 CAAQMS in 9 CPAs/SPAs apart from 40 manual monitoring stations in 13 CPAs/SPAs. Presently, CAAQMS is not available in 4 CPAs/SPAs, namely, Mathura, Firozabad, Gajraula and Aligarh. The installed CAAQMS include Non Attainment Cities as well as CPAs/SPAs. As per norms there is a gap of 26 CAAQMS in 9 CPAs/SPAs , out of which 12 CAQMS are proposed to be installed lastly by June , 2021 under NCAP/50:50. Further 32 CAAQMS are installed in CPSU/industry. Hence, considering the number of installed CAAQMS and proposed installation of CAAQMS, this configuration shall cover all 13 CPAs/SPAs under CAAQMS network for complete Monitoring and transmission of realtime data.																					
4	Action taken against untapped drains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Moradabad, U.P. Jal Nigam has tapped 5 drains out of 14 and 7 drains will be tapped up to December, 2020. Rest 2 drains will be tapped up to January, 2021. • In Mathura Nagar Nigam Mathura –Vrindavan is doing Bioremediation work with the help of M/s Zenex Infra. 40 MLD STP is being established in Masani. CETP upgradation work is also under progress. • Tapping of drains has been proposed In Sikandrabad and Khurza also. • In Mirzapur and Chunar 10 drains are tapped out of 41 drains. Bioremediation in rest 31 untapped drains done by U.P Jal Nigam/Local Bodies during Kumbha. • Direction issued by Board to Director, Local Bodies regarding tapping/Bio remediation of untapped drains and imposition of EC as per NGT order. 																					
5	Latest Status of identification of units other than those covered by PIAs which are individually causing air, water and other pollution	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="435 1294 756 1491">District</th> <th data-bbox="756 1294 970 1491">No. of Industries against which actions have been taken</th> <th data-bbox="970 1294 1505 1491">Action</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="435 1491 756 1532">Ghaziabad</td> <td data-bbox="756 1491 970 1532">114</td> <td data-bbox="970 1491 1505 1532">Demolished/Sealed/Electricity disconnected</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="435 1532 756 1572">Moradabad</td> <td data-bbox="756 1532 970 1572">106</td> <td data-bbox="970 1532 1505 1572">Closure order issued</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="435 1572 756 1809">Sonbhadra (Singrauli)</td> <td data-bbox="756 1572 970 1809">81</td> <td data-bbox="970 1572 1505 1809">closure order against 64 units (43 brick 21 Stone Crusher) and show cause against 17 units (16 brick kiln & 1 Stone Crusher) been issued. Apart from above proposed against 10 kiln have been lodged in court.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="435 1809 756 1886">Kanpur</td> <td data-bbox="756 1809 970 1886">19</td> <td data-bbox="970 1809 1505 1886">Closed/Demolished/Sealed/Electricity disconnected)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="435 1886 756 1962">Meerut</td> <td data-bbox="756 1886 970 1962">34</td> <td data-bbox="970 1886 1505 1962">Closed/Demolished/Sealed/Electricity disconnected)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="435 1962 756 2002">Total</td> <td data-bbox="756 1962 970 2002">354</td> <td data-bbox="970 1962 1505 2002"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	District	No. of Industries against which actions have been taken	Action	Ghaziabad	114	Demolished/Sealed/Electricity disconnected	Moradabad	106	Closure order issued	Sonbhadra (Singrauli)	81	closure order against 64 units (43 brick 21 Stone Crusher) and show cause against 17 units (16 brick kiln & 1 Stone Crusher) been issued. Apart from above proposed against 10 kiln have been lodged in court.	Kanpur	19	Closed/Demolished/Sealed/Electricity disconnected)	Meerut	34	Closed/Demolished/Sealed/Electricity disconnected)	Total	354	
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7	Assessment of Carrying capacity of CPAs/SPAs	In Ghaziabad Detailed Source Apportionment Study along with carrying capacity has been done by IIT, Delhi. Rapid Study of Source Apportionment and Carrying Capacity has been awarded to IIT, Kanpur itself in March, 2020 which would be conducting carrying capacities in both for CEPI areas and NAC cities. IIT Kanpur has now informed that report would be submitted by December, 2020. No report has been received so far.																																																								